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[WRITTEN FOR THE DEMOCRAT.]
WHAT I RATHER SEE.

I rather see it storm
In sunny weather,
I rather see it rain
A week together.
In gloom I rather see
All creation glad,
Than meet the sweetest friend
With his visage sad.

If any thing can lend
An enchanting grace,
It is the smile that plays
On a pleasant face.

And could the girls but know
How greatly it adds,
To their own pretty looks,
And their mother's and dad's.

And how closely the cords
Of affection lie,
How endearing the light
Of the laughing eye.

And could they only feel
The loss they sustain,
I think that they would weep,
And ne'er sin again!

—
Norway, June, 1838.

ON HEALTH.

TO MOTHERS.

BY MRS. J. H. SPOONER.

Have we not all of us seen, with pity and regret, some sickly mother, burdened with the cares of her household? Feeling that there were employments which none could discharge as well as herself—modifications of duty, in which the interest of her husband, the welfare of her children, the comfort of her family, were involved—duties which she could not, without loss, she continued to exert herself, above and beyond her strength. Still her step is languid and her eye is weak. The "spirit," indeed, is willing, but the flesh is weak. Her little ones observe her dejected manner, and become sad; or, they take advantage of her want of energy, and grow lawless. She, herself, cannot long persist in a course of labor that involves expense of health, without some mental sympathy. A temper the most amiable, will sometimes become irritable or complaining, when the shrinking nerves require rest, and the demands of toil, and the claims upon painful thought, are perpetual. Efforts which in one in health, are like dewdrops shaken from the eagle's wing, seem to the invalid like the ascent of the Alps, or like heaping Pelion upon Ossa.

Admitting that a sickly woman has sufficient self-control to repel the intrusion of fretfulness, and preserve a subdued equanimity, this, though certainly deserving of praise, is falling short of what she should wish to attain. The meek look of resignation, though it may cost her much to maintain, is not all that a husband wishes, who, coming from the vexed atmosphere of business or ambition, would find in his home the smile of cheerfulness, the playful charm of a mind at ease.

Men, prize more than our sex are always aware, the health-beaming countenance, the elastic step and all those demonstrations of domestic order, in which unbroken activity delights. They love to see a woman equal to her own duties, and performing them with pleasure. They do not like to have the principal theme of domestic conversation a detail of physical ills, or to be expected to question, like a physician, into the variety of symptoms which have supervened since their departure. Or, if this may be occasionally done with a good grace, where ill-health is supposed to be temporary, yet the saddening effects of an enfeebled constitution, cannot always be resisted by him who expected to find in a wife a "yoke-fellow," able to endure the rough roads and sharp ascents of life. A nature possessing great capacities of sympathy and tenderness, may doubtless be softened by the exercise of those capacities. Still, the good gained, is only from the patient, perhaps the Christian endurance of a disappointment. But where those capacities do not exist, and where religious principles are absent, the perpetual influence of a sickly and mournful wife, is as a blight on those prospects which allure to matrimony. Folly, moroseness, and lapses into vice, may be often traced to those causes which rob home in gloom.

If to a father the influence of continual ill-health in the partner of his joys, is so dispiriting, how much more oppressive is it to those little ones who are by nature allied to gladness. Childhood, whose richest heritage is its innocent joy, must hush its sportive laugh, and repress its merry footsteps, as if its plays were sins. Or if the diseased nerves of the mother do not habitually impose such sacrifices, it

learns, from nature's promptings, to fashion its manners, or its voice, or its countenance, after the melancholy model of the sufferers whom it loves, and so forfeits its beautiful heritage of young delight.

Those sicknesses to which the most robust are subject, by giving exercise to self-denial and offices of sympathy, from all the members of a household, are doubtless often blessed as means of improvement, and the messengers which draw more closely the bonds of true affection. But it must be sufficiently obvious, that I allude to that want of constitutional vigor, or of that confirmed feebleness of habit, which either create inability for those duties which in most parts of our country devolve upon a wife, a mother, and the mistress of a family, or else cause them to be discharged in languor and wretchedness. And I speak of them, that the attention of those who conduct the earliest physical education of females, may be quickened to search how an evil of such magnitude may be obviated.

Mothers, is there any thing we can do to acquire for our daughters, a good constitution? Is there truth in the sentiment sometimes expressed, that our sex are becoming more and more effeminate? Are we as capable of enduring fatigue as were our grand-mothers? Are we as well versed in the details of house-keeping, as able to bear them without inconvenience as our mothers? Have our daughters as much stamina of constitution, as much aptitude for domestic duty, as we ourselves possess? These questions are not interesting to us simply as individuals. They effect the welfare of the community. For the ability or inability of woman to discharge what the Almighty has committed to her, touches the equilibrium of society and the hidden springs of existence. Tenderly interested as we are for the health of our offspring, let us devote peculiar attention to that of our daughters. Their delicate frames require more care in order to become vigorous, and are in more danger from the prevalence of fashion.

I plead for the little girl, that she may have air and exercise, as well as her brother, and that she may not be too much blamed, if in her earnest play she happen to tear or soil her apparel. I plead that she be not punished as a romp, if she keenly enjoy those active sports which city gentility proscribes. I plead that the ambition to make her accomplished, do not chain her to the piano, till the spinal column, which should consolidate the frame, starts aside like a broken reed;—nor bow her over her book, till the vital energy which ought to pervade the whole frame, mounts into the brain, and kindles the death-fever.

Surely we ought to acquaint ourselves with the outlines of the mechanism of this our clay-temple, that we interfere not, through ignorance with those laws on which its organization depends. Rendered precious by being the shrine of an undying spirit, our ministrations for its well-being assume an almost fearful importance. Appointed, as the mother is, to guard the harmony of its architecture, to study the arts on which its symmetry depends, she is forced to perceive how much the mind is affected by the circumstances of its lodgment, and is incited to cherish the mortal for the sake of the immortal.

Does she attach value to the germs of intellect? Let her see that the casement which contains them, be not lightly endangered or carelessly broken. Does she pray for the welfare of the soul? Let her seek the good of the companion, who walks with it to the gates of the grave, and rushes again to its embrace on the morning of the resurrection.

Those who educate the young, should be ever awake to the evils of compression in the region of the heart and lungs. A slight ligature there, in the earliest stages, of life, is fraught with danger. To disturb or impede the laborers who turn the wheels of life, both night and day, is absurd and ungrateful. Sampson was bound in fetters, and ground in the prison-house, for a while, but at length he crushed the pillars of the temple, and the lords of the Philistines perished with him. Nature, though she may be long in resenting an injury, does not forget it. Against those who violate her laws, she often rises as a giant in his might, and when they least expect it, inflicts a fearful punishment. Fashion seems long enough to have opposed and insulted health in its strong holds. She cannot even prove that she has rendered the form more graceful, as some equivalent for her ravages. In ancient Greece, to whom our painters and sculptors still look for the purest models, was not the form left untortured? The volume of the lungs allowed free play? The heart permitted, without manacles, to do the great work that the Creator assigned it?

The injuries inflicted by compression of the vital parts, are too numerous to be readily recounted. Impaired digestion, obstructed circulation, pulmonary disease, and nervous wretchedness are in their train. A physician, wretchedness by practical knowledge of the distinguished forms of insanity, asserts that he gains many patients from this cause. Another medical gentleman of eminence, led by philanthropic motives to investigate the subject of tight-lacing, has assured the public, that multitudes annually

die by the severe discipline of busk and corset. This theory is sustained by collateral proof, and illustrated by dissections.

It is not sufficient that we, mothers, protect our younger daughters, while immediately under our authority, from such hurtful practices. We should follow them until a principle is formed by which they can protect themselves from the tyranny of fashion. It is true, that no young lady acknowledges herself to be laced too tight. Habits that shun the light, and shelter themselves under the subterfuge, are ever the most difficult to eradicate. A part of the energy which is essential to their reformation, must be expended in hunting them from their hiding-places. Though the sufferer from tight-lacing, may not own herself to be uncomfortable, the laborious respiration, the constrained movements, perhaps the curved spine, bring different testimony.

But in these days of diffused knowledge, of heightened education, is it impossible that any female can put in jeopardy the enjoyments of health, even the duration of existence, for a circumstance of dress? Will she throw an illusion over those who try to save her? And like the Spartan culprit, conceal the destroyer that feeds upon her vitals? We know that it is so. Who, that has tested the omnipotence of fashion, will doubt it? This is by no means the only sacrifice of health that she imposes. It is a prominent one. Let us, who are mothers, look to it. Fully aware, as we must be, of the danger of stricture on the lungs and heart, during their seasons of development, why should we not bring up our daughters without any article of dress which could disorder the seat of vitality? Our sons hold themselves erect, without busk, or corset, or framework of whalebone. Why should not our daughters also? Did not God make them equally upright? Yes. But they have "sought out many inventions."

Let us educate a race who shall have room to breathe. Let us promise, even in their cradle, that their hearts shall not be pained as in a vice, nor their spines bent, like a bow, nor their ribs forced into the liver. Doubtless, the husbands and fathers of the next generation will give us thanks.

Let us leave no place in the minds of those whom we educate, for the lunatic sentiment, that the mind's healthful action, and the integrity of the organs on which it operates, are secondary to the vanities of external decoration. If they have received from their Creator a sound mind in a sound body, teach them that they are accountable to Him for both. If they deliberately permit injury to either, how shall they answer for it before the High Judge.

But how shall the mother answer it, in whose hand the soul of her child was laid, as a waxen tablet, if she suffer fashion to cover it with fantastic images, and folly to puff out her feverish breath, melting the lines that wisdom pencilled there, till what heaven would fain have polished for itself, loses the fair impression, and becomes like common earth.

Southern Literary Messenger.

THE YOUNG LADY'S AID, to usefulness and happiness. By Jason Whitman. Portland: S. H. Colwellworth.

Many of our lady readers doubtless enjoyed the pleasure of listening to the substance of the little volume, now presented to the public, during the course of lectures delivered before them at Park St. church last fall. They have now an opportunity of testing those pleasures anew. "The Young Lady's Aid" consists of those lectures in the form of letters. To those who heard them as they fell from the lips of the speaker, it would be unnecessary for us to say a word in commendation to them; to those who did not, we can only say, that the subjects treated upon, viz, The influence of Christianity upon the condition of Females—The requirements of Christianity at the hands of Females—Duty before Pleasure—Intellectual Improvement, and Female Influence—are handled in the usual vigorous style of the author, who aims not at display, but at truth—who seeks not to amuse by polished periods, but to instruct by plain and forcible demonstration. He asks those to whom he addresses himself, in the words of Bacon, to "read, not to contradict and confute;—nor to believe and take for granted;—nor to find talk and discourse;—but to weigh and consider." We heartily commend the volume to our female friends. They will find it stored with valuable hints on the formation of character—on the cultivation of the affections, on the performance of duties—in a world, as it title implies, an efficient aid to Usefulness and Happiness. The work is embellished with a neatly engraved title page, and is "got up" in a very creditable manner to its publisher. It may be had, probably, at the various bookshops in town.—Portland Transcript.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.—Some ladies have distinguished themselves by declaring against the oppression of women, which they say exists in our christian land. They say women are kept in a condition inferior to men, and that of right they ought to be equal. We have been thinking the matter over, and have come to the conclusion that the wrong is quite the other way; and that if rights ought to be divided half and half, we should be for a new

division. Not on the ground upon which Miss Grimke goes, that men are not women, or permitted to engage in woman's occupations, but because, when the simple question of superiority is at issue, the men always have to give up. If ladies and gentlemen meet on the side walk, who has to turn out? If there are not seats for all the company who has to stand up? When there is danger to face, who must go forward? If there is curiosity to gratify, who goes behind? If there is too much company for the first table, who eats at the second?—Who has always the right hand, and the most respectable position? We could mention a hundred other cases, in which, on the simple question of right, every thing is yielded to the woman. But there are many cases in which the condition of men is still worse.—For instance, if on any public occasion, a pew at church, or a seat anywhere, is occupied by men ever so respectable and aged, a smirking little beauty trips along and presents herself at the top of the seat, and they must all jump up and clear out as if they had been shot. Especially ought it to be noticed, that when matrimonial negotiations are to be made, the whole burden of performing the delicate, and often very embarrassing part of making proposals, is thrown upon men, while the women sit and say no, no, no, as long as they like, and never say yes until they have a mind to. Mrs. Angeline Grimke Weld may show a catalogue of equal grievances if she can. [Jour. of Com.]

RELIGION OF NATURE.—There is religion in every thing around us; a calm and holy religion in the unbreathing things of nature, which man would do well to imitate. It is a meek and blessed influence, stealing in as it were, upon the heart. It comes quietly and without excitement. It has no terror nor gloom, in its approaches. It does not rouse up the passions; it is untrammelled by the creeds and unshadowed by the superstitions of men. It is from the hand of the Author, and glowing from the immediate presence of the great Spirit that pervades and quickens it. It is written on the arched sky. It looks out from every star. It is on the sailing clouds and in the invisible wind. It is among the hills and valleys of the earth—where the mountain top pierces the thin atmosphere of eternal winter—or where the mighty forest fluctuates before the strong wind, with its bark waves of green foliage. It is spread out like a legible language upon the broad face of the unsleeping ocean. It is the poetry of nature. It is this which lifts the spirit within us, until it is tall enough to overlook the shadows of our places of probation—which breaks, link after link, the chains which bind us to materiality, and opens to our imagination a world of spiritual beauty and holiness.

REV. ZADIEL ADAMS.—We find in the Christian Register, the following anecdotes of this eccentric divine.

He had attended a funeral one afternoon, and was following the corpse, in the rear to the grave yard. All of a sudden the procession came to a stand. After a considerable pause, Mr. Adams got impatient and walked to the bier to know the cause thereof. The Pall-bearers informed him that the sheriff of Leominster had attached the body for debt.—This practice was legal at this period. "Attached the body?" exclaimed Mr. A. thumping his cane down with vehemence. "Move on," said he, "and bury the man. I have made a prayer at the funeral, and somebody shall be buried. If the Sheriff objects, take him up and bury him." The bier was raised without delay, the procession moved on and the Sheriff thought best to molest them no further, or in vulgar parlance, made himself scarce. A parishioner brought a child to him to be baptized. The old parson leaned forward and asked him the name. "Ichabod," says he. "Now Mr. A. had a strong prejudice against this name. 'Poh, poh,' says he, 'John, you mean. John, I baptize you in the name,' &c. One Sabbath afternoon, his people were expecting a stranger to preach, whom they were all anxious to hear, and a much more numerous congregation than usual had assembled. The stranger did not come, and of course the people were disappointed. Mr. Adams found himself obliged to officiate, and in the course of his devotional exercise he spoke to this effect: "We beseech thee, O Lord, for this people, who have come up with itching ears to the Sanctuary, that their severe affliction may be sanctified to them for their moral and spiritual good, and that the humble efforts of thy servant may be made, through thy grace, in some measure effectual to their edification." &c.

A parishioner, one of those who did not sit down and count the cost, undertook to build a house, and invited his friends and the neighbors to have a frolic with him in digging the cellar. After the work was finished, Mr. A. happened to be passing by, and stopping, addressed him thus: "Mr. Rutter you have had a frolic and digged your cellar. You had better have another and fill it up again." Had he heeded the old man's advice, he would have escaped the misery of pursuit from hungry creditors and the necessity of resort to a more humble dwelling. A neighboring minister—a mild inoffensive man, with whom he was about to exchange said to him, knowing the peculiar bluntness of

his character, "You will find some panes of glass broken in the pulpit window, and possibly you may suffer from the cold. The cushion too is in a bad condition, but I beg of you not to say any thing to my people on the subject. They are poor," &c. "O no!" says Mr. Adams. But ere he left home, he filled a bag with rags and took it with him. When he had been in the pulpit a short time, feeling somewhat incommoded by the too free circulation of air, he deliberately took from the bag a handful or two of rags and stuffed them in to the window. Towards the close of his discourse, which was more or less upon the duties of a people towards their clergymen, he became very animated, and purposely brought down both fists with a tremendous force upon the pulpit cushion. The feathers flew in all directions, and the cushion was pretty much used up. He instantly checked the current of his thought and simply exclaimed, "Why how these feathers fly!" proceeded. He had fulfilled his promise of not addressing on the subject, but had thought them a lesson not to be misunderstood. On the next Sabbath the window and cushion was found in excellent repair.

The foregoing anecdotes illustrate the remarkable independence and fearlessness of Mr. Adams, and the degree of influence which the clergy exerted in his day. The following anecdote is characteristic of the man, but is of a different stamp: One night he put up at the house of Mr. Emerson, the minister of Hollis. Now his host, as it was the general custom, took a glass of bitters every morning, & it so happened that they were in the closet of the chamber Mr. Adams slept. With the morning came his craving for bitters. He did not wish to disturb Mr. A. but he was very anxious to get his bitters, and try he must.—So he opened the door softly, and crept slyly to the said closet. Mr. Adams heard him, but wishing to know what he would be at, pretended to be asleep. As soon as he had secured the prize and was about to make his escape, Mr. A. broke the profound silence of the apartment with the exclamation, "Brother Emerson, I have always heard you was a very pious man—much given to your closet devotions, but I never caught you at them before." "Pshaw—pshaw!" replied his friend, who made for the door and shut it as soon as he cleverly could.

Johnson the Lake Buccaneer.—The Sackett's Harbor Whig, in reference to the character of this individual says:—

"There is a singular union of good and bad qualities in his composition. He is a generous friend, a bitter, unrelenting enemy—endowed with remarkable personal courage, in his daily intercourse with his fellow men, he is one of the most quiet and unoffending persons upon earth. You would live his neighbor a year, and at the end of that time would say he was remarkable for nothing, except being a very orderly, well disposed citizen; and yet, injury, and offend him, and he would be revenged if certain and inevitable death to him was the immediate consequence.—Cunning and craft are not wanting in his composition—an instance of these occurred recently.

"When the steamer Telegraph left this port on Saturday last with seventy U. S. troops on board, for the purpose of scouring the Thousand Islands in the St. Lawrence and if possible apprehending Johnson and his gang. It is said that Johnson stood in a position where he saw the boat pass out from the wharf, and pass out of the harbor in pursuit of him!"

Governor Ritzer has issued a proclamation, urging the propriety of the resumption of specie payments by the Banks of that State, and fixing the 15th of August, as the time for the Banks to resume. He says "it is a return to a general and real redemption in specie, and a withdrawal of all illegal paper money from circulation do not now take place, when all admit that it may with safety and public benefit, I shall hold it my duty, forthwith, to take all the measures to compel it, which the Constitution and law have placed in my power." [The Gov. we believe, has the power to revoke their charters.]

There seems to be little doubt that the Philadelphia banks will resume about the 1st of August.

LAW.—If a man gives you a black eye, says Bentham, you make him pay for it; but, if he put out your eye, you get nothing, and whatever is taken from him goes nominally to the King—really to John Stokes or Jack Nokes, who had no concern at all in the matter. If a man kill your pig, you get the value of it; but if he kill your wife or child, you get nothing; if any thing is got out of him, it goes to a stranger, as before. A man sets your house on fire, if by misfortune you receive any things; if through malice you do not receive any thing.

FALSE BOSOMS.—"Wife," said a tyrannical husband to his abused consort, "I wish you to make me a pair of false bosoms."

"I should think," replied she, "that one bosom as false as yours is, would be sufficient."

Why are ladies' gowns "about the waist, like a Camp Meeting? Because (here) is a great gathering there.

From the Augusta Age.
LEGISLATION ON THE FINANCES.

The action of Congress in relation to the collection and keeping of the public money had doubtless terminated at our latest dates from Washington. We intend in this article to explain the result.

1st as to the currency receivable for public dues. The defeat of the Independent Treasury Bill in the House, left the joint resolution of 1816 in operation, with two additional restrictions imposed by the deposit act of 1836. That resolution enjoined the receipt by the Treasury Department of gold and silver coin and of Treasury notes, and permitted the receipt of notes of specie-paying banks. The restrictions imposed by the act of 1836 were, 1st that no notes should be received of any bank that after 1836 should issue or pay out bills of a less denomination than five dollars; and 2d that the Government should pay out no bank notes of a less denomination than \$20, from which it was justly supposed that no such bank notes should be received—it being against the interests of the Government to receive as money what it could not pay out to the public creditors. The second restriction remains unchanged. Mr Wright introduced into the Senate a bill to modify the first restriction so far that it should not take effect until the first day of October next. That bill has passed both Houses without alteration. It leaves the currency receivable by the Government (so far as regards the banks whose notes over \$20 may be received) just where the joint resolution of 1816 left it, until the first of October next, and then excludes the notes of all banks which, after that time, shall issue notes of a less denomination than \$5. The bill is in the following words:—

A BILL to modify the last clause of the 5th section of the deposit act of the 23d June, 1836, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, &c. That the last clause of the 5th section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the deposits of the public money," approved 23d June, 1836, declaring that the notes or bills of no bank shall be received in payment of any debt due to the United States which shall, after the 4th day of July, 1836, issue any note or bill of a less denomination than five dollars, shall be, and the same is hereby modified, so that the interdiction as to the reception of the bills and notes shall not continue against any bank which has, since the said 4th of July, 1836, issued bills or notes of a less denomination than five dollars, or which shall issue any such bills or notes prior to the first day of October, 1838;—but that from and after the said last mentioned day the bills or notes of no bank shall be received in payment of any debt due to the United States, which bank shall after that date issue, re-issue, or pay out any bill or note of a denomination less than five dollars.

2d as to the keeping of the public money.—The defeat of the Independent Treasury in the House, left the deposit act of 1836 in operation. That act provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall deposit the public money in State Banks, but forbids him to employ any bank as a depository which has, since 1836, issued bills of a less denomination than \$5.—This is a most important restriction; for it nearly annihilates the pet-bank system. There are very few banks in the country, in whole sections of the Union none, which the law would authorize the Treasury to employ. Of course, unless that restriction was repealed, the separation of bank and State would substantially continue, and the public treasury be kept from bank control. The federal or bank party desired to repeal this restriction, and thus to re-establish the pet-bank system and return the public money to the banks. Mr Webster introduced a bill for that purpose in the Senate, where, after being amended it was voted down. Again, when Mr Wright's bill was introduced as given above Mr Webster and others complained that it left the law with regard to deposits in State banks unequal. In a very few States, banks must be employed as depositories—in the others they could not be. To obviate this objection, Mr Wright brought forward an additional section to his bill in the following words:—

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That the first twelve sections of the act entitled "An Act to regulate the deposits of the public money," approved 23d June, 1836, be, and the same are hereby repealed, except so far as is above provided, and to enable the Treasury Department to collect any debts which may be due or owing from the late deposite banks.

This section was adopted by the Senate. Its effect was to restore to vitality the law of 1789—the first law ever passed under the present Constitution, and which remained in operation through the administrations of Washington, J. Adams, Jefferson and Madison, up to the establishment of the late U. S. Bank in 1816.—That law (of 1789) confided to the Treasurer the keeping of the public money, without directing him to employ banks as depositories, or forbidding him to do so, if he saw fit.

Thus, the bill went to the House. The second section (repealing the deposit act, and restoring the law of 1789) was immediately voted down by the opponents of an Independent Treasury, 119 to 100. This left the bill in the shape in which it was introduced into the Senate. An attempt was next made by the bank party to repeal the restriction of the act of 1836, which keeps the public money out of the possession of all banks which have issued notes for less than \$5. Such was the amendment moved by Mr Curtis. After being amended so as to deprive the banks of the right to use the deposits, and thus rendered unpalatable to the bank party, it was voted down almost unanimously. This left Mr. Wright's bill as

introduced by him in the Senate; and thus it passed the House and, subsequently, the Senate.

This result we consider highly favorable to the friends of the administration. The federalists have been foiled in their grand object—they have substantially failed to place the people's money again under the control of the banks. In all those States (being nearly all) where the banks have issued bills under \$5, the Independent Treasury system remains in operation—the people's money will be placed in the Treasury and kept there, until drawn out in pursuance of appropriations made by Congress—the banks cannot take it, lend it to speculators, and leave the Government, as they did last year, without the means to pay its debts and preserve its credit. The people will not again be taunted, as they are now, with the declaration that their Government is "bankrupt" while there is due them from the banks more than \$11,000,000, not a cent of which can be collected! Meantime let them collect their energies for the coming contest with the bank power, determined not to lay down their arms until the complete Divorce of Bank and State is decreed, and the Treasury established above the reach of the banks, upon the independent basis contemplated by the framers of the Constitution.

From the New-York Evening Post.
THE RESURRECTION NOTES.

We congratulate the public that, notwithstanding the teetotalism and indecision of the House of Representatives, there are some measures so manifestly proper and just that they cannot refuse to pass them. Despised as they have made themselves by balancing between wrong and right, we are willing to give them the utmost credit when by a fortunate chance they follow their leanings to the right. In one instance they have done this; namely, in passing a bill to inflict an infamous punishment on the fraud of re-issuing the redeemed bills of the old United States Bank. This measure received the sanction of the House on Friday night, notwithstanding that it was vehemently opposed by the whigs and the friends of Mr. Biddle's bank.

We congratulate the House of Representatives also, in having found voice enough to call a knave a knave, and a swindler a swindler. Mr. Biddle, in a discourse delivered at Princeton, once styled the enemies of the National Bank "fugitives from the penitentiary." If Mr. Biddle should think fit to repeat the fraud for which the penalty of fine and imprisonment is now provided, we shall have the opportunity of seeing which appellation he is to bear—a fugitive from the penitentiary, or its inmate.

It is, to be sure, a small result of a seven months session of Congress that it should pass a bill to send a few rogues to jail; a bill which might have been debated word by word, and letter, and passed through both Houses of Congress in less than seven days. But we are told that to be thankful for little is the way to get more, and peradventure, if the House of Representatives find that this little sample of what they can do is acceptable to the people, they may become bold enough next session to carry out the will of their constituents by organizing the Independent Treasury system.

Mr Webster, in his remarks on the return of Mr Wright's bill from the House of Representatives with the second section struck out, made a formal exemplified statement of the nothings done by Congress in its seven months session. Here it is:—

"We break up then, sir, with no Sub-Treasury Bill.
"We break up with no Special Deposit Bill.
"We break up without having surrendered to the Executive the just control of Congress over the public money."

"We break up, having abolished the Special Circular.
"But we break up, nevertheless, leaving such provisions of law in existence, and such a Treasury Circular in existence, as must, in my opinion, very seriously embarrass the operations of business, especially in particular parts of the country."

"And we break up, moreover, without having done anything—any thing at all—towards establishing a paper currency, equivalent to specie, of universal credit, and of the same value in every part of the country. Till we establish such a currency as this, we shall not have performed a high and important duty, which, in my opinion, is solemnly and effectually satisfied by the country. Other things may be palliatives, but that thing alone can constitute effectual remedy and relief."

A most magnificent enumeration of nothings—truly—an elaborate inventory of the contents of a pure vacuum. Here are the nothings on one side balanced by the nothings on another; and the repeal of the specie circular is as much a nothing as the rest.

Mr Webster's magnificent statement per and contra of what has not been done by Congress, during seven long months past reminds us of the practice of an honest carpenter, who being a wretched workman—precisely the case of the House of Representatives—and having nothing to do, used to amuse himself with keeping accounts. He would charge Mr Jackson, for example, with so many days' work not done, and give him credit for so much money not paid. He would make an entry against Mr Smith for a house never built, including materials, and another entry of certain sums never received. But notwithstanding the House of Representatives have wasted so many months in doing nothing, Mr Webster thinks they might have passed a decisive vote on one measure if they could only have had time. He says:—

"I will only add, sir, because I believe it is true, that if a measure calculated to carry into full effect the intention of the specie circular—such a measure as I had the honor to propose to the Senate—could have been presented in a manner to be acted on, without delay or embarrassment to the popular branch of Congress, it would have succeeded, in that branch, by a very decided majority. The published proceedings of that body sufficiently show this."

No, Mr Webster—the House of Representatives had not decision enough to pass the

measure to which you allude. It is silly to pretend that such a scheme could not be brought before them in the whole course of seven months in such a manner as to obtain their direct vote on it. Your gentle echo in that House, Mr Curtis, has had nothing else to do all winter than to bring it up, and surely he might have edged it in somewhere before the last week of the session. Besides, the House in its vote on Mr Cambreleng's amendment to your favorite measure of restoring the deposite system, when it was renewed in the House by your friend Mr Curtis, decided against you. We give the story in the words of the Globe:—

"Mr Campbell's amendment was in express prohibition of the use of the public money by the deposite banks. Almost the whole federal party were at their posts, although, from the lateness of the hour, a number of the democrats were absent. They supported the debate on various propositions would wear away the night, and twenty-five of them had left the hall, reserving no decisive vote till the next day. The decisive vote upon the leading principles was put under these circumstances. It was carried by the casting vote of the Speaker, that the friends of the government should not be used in banking—a hundred and one voting on each side. We now add a list of the names of those who were absent as had before voted to separate the banks from the Government as fiscal agents, and are known to be fixed in hostility to the design of the opposition to convert the revenue into bank capital. They are as follows:—

"Messrs. Boon, Bryn, Buchanan, Chapman, Clowry, Dyer, Hale, Harrison, R. M. T. Hunter, Ingham, Kingsbury, Loomis, Morgan, Morris, Murray, Owens, Palmer, Parker, Phelps, Tricketts, Pratt, Shepler, Tourey, Vanderveer, and Weeks."

"If the House had been full, the vote against the re-organization of the public money with the traffic of banks would have stood 127 to 110, leaving Messrs Jackson, of Georgia, and Edwards, of New York, as uncertain."

—

We copy from the Albany Argus, some

brief strictures on the sapistical Speech of Mr.

Bond, and on the unprecedented "efforts" of

the Federalists:—

"The Evening Journal announces that a

large edition of the extra Jeffersonian, contain-

ing the ponderous speech of Mr. Bond, of Ohio,

has been printed, and will be delivered to order.

The same speech has already been published in

about every federal paper with which we ex-

change, and has been disseminated by means

of Washington, at the public expences. The

object of the effort is, to convict the late and

present administration of extravagant expedi-

tures. The mode of argument is very "whig-

gish" indeed; not only is truth suppressed, but

elsewhere is largely inverted. The annual ap-

propriations under the administration of Messrs.

Adams and Clay are contrasted with those of

the two or three years; but it forms no part

of the design to allude to the unavoidable but ex-

travagant expenditures for Indian wars—to be

added to those supported by the government,

by laws, the justice of which no one disputes,

and the greatly increased duties imposed on the

that office by a law of Congress—or to the un-

usual and necessary augmentation of the ex-

penses of the government arising from the ex-

extension of our population over an immense region

of hitherto unoccupied territory.

"Still less would it comport with the design

of the federal misale to show by whose voices

the large expenditures have been authorized; or

to exhibit the estimates and recommendations

of the executive departments compared

with the appropriation bills as passed by Con-

gress. We quote the language of the Globe on

this subject:—Is it not the most extraordinary

simple of effrontery ever afforded to the des-

perate and reckless Opposition, which have

from the beginning made war on the Govern-

ment by attacking its finances, to impute the

extraordinary dissipation of the public money,

which their own policy and their votes have

produced, to the administration, which has resis-

ted them at every step? They do not pretend

that the estimates laid before Congress, and the

appropriations asked by the departments have

been extravagant. They cannot, because they

have not only gone beyond them and by carry-

ing off a few friends of the administration,

from peculiar interests to join them in new and

special appropriations, pushed the actual ex-

penses far beyond the recommendations of the

Executive. And this is not all. The federal

party, at every session, have proposed enorm-

ous additional appropriations, for which they

could not get even a squad of the friends of the

administration to vote, and which they were

thus foisted in passing—and yet this prodigal

party, whose principle is extravagance and tax-

ation, and whose schemes have been the ruin

of the administration, by forcing its policy upon

it, talks of economy! and would hold the dem-

ocracy; which, as a body, has resisted their

waste, responsible for the disorders which they,

through their great Bank and their intrigues

and management in Congress, have entailed on

the country."

But the main design of the clamor raised by

the "irredeemables," in the new-born zeal for

"public economy," is to divert the public atten-

tion from the great issue before the country,

between the funding scheme of Alexander

Hamilton, (which includes a National Debt as

well as a National Bank) and the Constitutional

Treasury and unembarrassed trade advocated

by the democracy, under which industry would

be ensured its reward, and commerce prosper,

in an unflattering career. Let their misrep-

resentations on other subjects be duly answer-

ed; but let not the vitally important question of

Bank or No Bank, be lost sight of for a mo-

ment, in a tax which they purposely create with

that view.

—

BANK OF CUMBERLAND.—The bills of the

Bank Cumberland, Portland, are again received

at the Suffolk Bank.

CAN IT BE?—The Shakers at Canterbury,

N. H., in giving an account of the produce of

the farms, state that they have raised 112 bush-

els and 5 quarts of Indian corn on an acre.

ON THE DEMOCRACY.

Paris, July 24, 1838.

Democratic Republican Nomination,

FOR GOVERNOR.

JOHN FAIRFIELD.

Democratic Conventions.

A Democratic Convention for the County of Oxford will be held at the Court House in Paris on WEDNESDAY the EIGHTH day of AUGUST next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senators, and County Treasurer for the ensuing political year.

A Democratic Convention for Oxford Congressional District will be held at the same place at one o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States.

It is requested that each town entitled to a Representative in the State Legislature should send two delegates from other towns and plantations will each send one.

By order of the County Committee.

June 11, 1838

—

The Sub Treasury scheme. What is it? enquire the Ken-

nesee Journal. The editor then goes on to elaborate the late U.

S. Bank and to assert in substance that the country cannot get

along without such an institution. If we were to believe these

bank journals our existence as a nation and the stability of our

free institutions would depend entirely upon a Bank. Our democ-

atic form of government, the virtue and intelligence of the people,

our hatred of oppression, all would be ineffectual to secure our

property if not our existence without the aid of a Bank. We

have been accustomed to look with veneration upon the agency,

political wisdom, and virtue of the founders of this republic,

who carried us through a revolution, and as they supposed, laid

deep the foundations of national prosperity, in the free institu-

tions which they bequeathed to us as their descendants. In our im-

aginity we have been wont to look upon our national Consti-

tution, which has received the sanction of Washington, Franklin,

Jefferson, Madison and others worthy to be associated with these

as a monument of political wisdom. We had thought that the

experience of each revolving year was adding new proofs of the

soundness and wisdom of the principles contained in that in-

strument, and of its adaptation to our wants and situation. But

a new party has arisen, or rather one old one has been gaining

strength and boldness, who tell us that associated wealth is the

foundation of national prosperity and stability—that the notions

of freedom and equality, so much respected by our fathers, are

mere chimeras of the imagination, fit only to be practiced by

democrats and to be kept silent by despots—that no man is

better than another unless he is richer—that therefore the true

policy of government is to favor the rich classes—the merchants

and manufacturers—that if the government will take care

of the rich the rich will take care of the poor—that none but

an association of wealthy men are fit to be trusted with the con-

duct and management of the revenues of the country, and as a

consequence of these propositions or rather assertions they

claim the custody and use of the public money and threaten

to create war upon all who dare resist their claims. Within

a little more than fifty years from the organization of our gov-

ernment under the present constitution, we find a power known

to that instrument, unopposed by it and excluded from

claiming to control the affairs of the country and threatening

min and distress to all who dare oppose its demands. We find

and find a vast power equal to second all its pretensions and vi-

oluntate all its outrages. This power does not rest itself on the

unbiased judgments of the people, nor even in the legitimate

influence that wealth always exerts, but having no based princi-

ples and efforts to issue its decrees and defend its conduct. It is

now struggling with the people for the mastery. It wages a

war of extermination against all who dare oppose its preten-

sions, and having allied itself with a political party, it holds

out promises of power and wealth to its friends and enemies,

and threats of distress and proscription to those who would

have it to its behoof. This power, democracy, not the people, is the

only of the public revenue and threatens with its vengeance all

who dare assert the rights of freedom.

But let us return to the answer which the Journal gives to

its own question. It says that the Sub Treasury scheme is

that "all the revenue instead of being paid into banks as at

present, shall be kept in the hands of the government

officers in vaults and safes." Though it says the Sub

Treasury, yet we presume that it means a national Bank, as in

the next sentence it denounces the deposite system. Two ob-

jections to this scheme are stated by the Journal. First, that

the money would be unsafe, and secondly that it might be used

for electioneering purposes. It is as easy to say that it would

be safe as to say the contrary. Either assertion proves nothing.

But we do not see why its safety may not be as well provided

for under the Bank system as under the Bank system. Under

the latter, the revenue must be collected in the first place by

government officers, and when so collected and deposited it is

under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury. In either

or any case if these things whose hands the money pass are

honest, it will be made. Officers of government are not more

likely to be dishonest than officers of Banks. Therefore we do

not perceive that the objection of a want of safety applies with

more force to the Sub Treasury scheme than to the Bank pro-

ject. But the money may be applied to electioneering pur-

poses. It is as easy to say that it would be safe as to say the

contrary. This comes with a good grace from the Bank pro-

ject. It has been so the open itself. When the late U. S.

Bank was organized for all the public money it has expended

for electioneering purposes, it may suspect others of doing

in the same thing—when it has repaid to the government

about government officers being made depositories of public

money. Until then a regard to common decency should induce

it to be silent. How many thousands of dollars did the Bank ex-

pense in attempting to defeat the second election of Gen. Jack-

son? How many newspapers did it buy up, and how many

members of Congress did it purchase by loans, and how

awake to the importance of the democratic cause. Let good men and women let all personal prejudice or sacrifice be on the side of the democratic cause. Let these things be well.

REMEMBERED. The federal convention, that Congress, at least, is not to be deceived by the state of Maine by its own people.

by the article in the Atlas that political "efforts" were very rare in these parts, and that the determination of the democrats to carry the day would never have been made known had it not been revealed by accident to the learned Theban who calls on his Maine brethren to sound the Kent bugle and call the faithful to the rescue. If the editor of the Atlas had not been oblivious, he would have known that the determination of the democrats to carry the next election here, which he considers a "discovery" worthy to be embellished with capitals, italics and exclamation points, had been the State talk ever since accident threw the government into federal hands, and he will learn by the middle of September that what is talk now, will be history then.

The Plot Developed. Since the above was written, we have been informed of the particulars in relation to the pretended plot of which the Atlas roars so lustily. It seems that the financial agents for the Maine federalists met with less than their usual success in the canvassed State Street for funds to carry on the present election in this State. The old Dons who had repeatedly come down with hundreds on the strength of assurances that each successive effort was to be the successful one, hung back, and shook their heads when the necessities of their Maine brethren were depicted in glowing colors. They had given repeatedly the word of promise had been broken—it was time for them to stop. In this dilemma the collectors set their wits to work, to extort by stratagem what they could not obtain by open begging. The Atlas was a fit tool for their purposes. Through it they put forth ominous givings-out of the discovery of a Plot so shocking that language was to be leech to depict its enormity—the authority was "unquestionable"—the details damning. The bait took—the gudgeons were caught—the duped nabobs loosened their purse-strings—the money was counted out—and, as a consequence, our opponents are again flush with funds. The trick, it must be confessed, was well managed, and altogether worthy of the party which openly acts on the doctrine THAT THE END SANCTIFIES THE MEANS.

Premature Shows. The Bank presses (those owned by the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania in particular) are stoutly opposing the defeat of the Independent Treasury Bill. They flatter themselves that their masters, the Banks, will now remain undisputed control of the public Treasury. They mistake. The only effect of the vote in the House is to appeal the great cause from the Representatives of the people to the people themselves—from a body composed to a great extent of bank agents, attorneys, and debtors to the independent electors of the country—from the corrupt atmosphere of Washington, to the honest, uncorrupt and fearless tribunal of the ballot-box. We bide the result with unshaken confidence in the intelligence of the people. The issue is distinctly presented—shall the public treasury be under the control of the government established by the Constitution and responsible to the people; and the public money be used for public purposes only—or shall the treasury be controlled by a dynasty of banks unrecognized by the Constitution and irresponsible to the people; and the public money be used by the managers of those banks to enrich themselves and their families? And this issue will be understood, in spite of every attempt to disguise it—and that, too, before the federal party shall have succeeded in their great object—the subjection of the government and the people to the dominion of a fifty million bank. What stake has this administration in the issue, to compare with that which the people have? Was Mr. Van Buren ambitious of power at the expense of the Constitution and of public liberty? If so, why did he not accept an official alliance with that giant power which has filled this whole Union with alarm and distress, and even now insults a free country with its boast that it has subjugated the government? Why did he not enlist in his service (and he had but to recommend the return of the public treasure to the banks to have enlisted it) the vast and well organized army of bank officers, agents, attorneys, debtors and dependents, which is spread over this whole country and moves with an energy which the united power of the government and the people can hardly resist? Why did he not make the suspension of specie payments the occasion of recommending the establishment of a fifty million bank, and thus conciliate the money power and combine in his support that mass of money, talent and energy, which is now convulsing the Union with desperate efforts to effect his overthrow and hunt him from office—and which, acting in concert with the government, could have secured undisputed ascendancy, and enabled him, as it representative, to ride roughshod over the necks of a subjugated people.

He had no such object. He seeks the reward of his ambition, not in clamorous shouts of a heated and corrupt host of bank mercenaries, but in the ultimate approval of a reflecting people. He has thrown himself into the breach against the bank power—determined to resist its advances upon popular liberty. He looks to an intelligent, people, watchful of their liberties and to them alone, for support; and he will not look in vain.—*Appeal.*

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY. The federal voice affects surprise because the Democratic Convention, while recommending the efforts of Messrs Williams and Fairfield in relation to the N. E. Boundary, did not also commend those of Mr. Evans! Indeed! What was Mr. Evans' "effort"—what the great end and aim of his two days' speech? Why, to convert this great question into a party question;

to improve that the late and present democratic administrations were the cause of all the difficulties attending the establishment of our rights. Alas! request, indeed, to ask a Democratic Convention to approve of such an effort! Nor do we think that Mr. Evans' course in relation to the matter (in attempting to make the boundary question a party question) is entitled to, or will receive the approval of reflecting men of any party. For his vigilance in the matter—for his argument in defence of our claim—for his zeal in pressing the subject upon the attention of the House, he has our sincere thanks, and the approval, as we believe, of the people of this State without distinction of party. But when he stooped from the dignity of a defender of the integrity of the State, to become the mere organ of a party and attempt to drag down the State question with him into the vortex of party contest, his course merited the rebuke which John Fairfield bestowed. How much better would it have been (as the deep attention it has excited in the Senate show) if Mr. Evans had seen fit to treat the question as it was treated in the other branch of Congress, where it was introduced and discussed as a question involving the integrity of a Sovereign State, and the honor of the whole Union? Read Mr. Williams' speech and contrast it with that of Mr. Evans. The former is a speech in behalf of the State, which every citizen of both parties may read with pride and pleasure—the latter a speech in behalf of the federal party, which the majority of those interested in the great question cannot read without disgust and condemnation. Seriously, what do Messrs Kent, Evans and the other federal leaders hope to gain by their course? Do they not see that they are pursuing the direct course to the sacrifice of the rights and interests of the State? Do they not know that it is a question involving the greatest difficulties, and requiring for its adjustment the united and harmonious action of the whole State?—Do they not foresee that we can hardly avoid a resort to the *ultima ratio* of nations! Would they have a "high war"—a war conducted on party grounds? Are they blind, that they do not see the infinite importance of Union—or are they mad, that they will sacrifice the State to the miserable, mean, factious, and in the end, suicidal policy of attempting to run a few votes into the ballot box for Edward Kent? We hazard nothing in saying that the members of the democratic party feel as firmly and decisively, and we may add, as wisely and prudently, on the question, as they have been accustomed to act on all questions involving the honor of the country. But the federal leaders seem determined, not only to pursue a course of policy in which all cannot unite, but to drive off by abuse and falsehood, all who will not bow the knee to the Moloch of Federalism and join in its reckless crusade against the National Administration. We can tell them that they cannot drive us from the State on this question. We will stick to the ship, and when they in their madness have run her ashore, we will be ready to haul her off, reef and put to sea again under honest John Fairfield, who has shown that he knows every rope in the ship and who tried up G. Evans for attempting to get the crew into a quarrel among themselves.

Congressional Proceedings. In Senate, Wednesday July 4. **NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.** Mr. BUCHANAN, from the committee, on Foreign Regulations, presented a Report from that committee, of considerable length, in which they unanimously recommend to the Senate the adoption of the following resolutions: Resolved, That after a careful examination and deliberate consideration of the whole controversy between the United States and Great Britain relative to the Northeastern Boundary of the former, the Senate does not entertain a doubt of the entire practicability of running and marking that boundary in strict conformity with the stipulations of the definitive treaty of peace of seventeen hundred and eighty-three; and to entertain a perfect conviction of the justice and validity of the title of the United States to the full extent of all the territory in dispute between the two powers. Resolved, further, That, considering that more than half a century has elapsed since the conclusion of that treaty considering the extraordinary delay which has hitherto marked the negotiations and proceedings of the Government of the two countries, in their endeavor amicably to settle the controversy,—and considering the danger of mutual irritation and collisions upon the border of kindred and nations from further procrastination, the Senate cannot forbear to express an earnest desire that the pending negotiation should be brought to a close, and the final decision of the dispute be made as early as practicable. Resolved, That as it would be inexpedient for the United States to proceed, upon their separate authority, to survey and mark the Northeastern boundary until all reasonable means of effecting that object by the consent and concurrence of both parties shall have been exhausted, the "bill to provide for surveying the Northeastern boundary line of the United States according to the treaty of seventeen hundred and eighty-three" ought not to pass; and it is therefore ordered that it be laid upon the table.

Reports were called for from different committees, and the House was occupied with them till the recess. Among the rest, Fairfield, from the committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the bill for running the North Eastern Boundary line, in conformity with the treaty of 1783. It was accompanied by a resolution setting forth that the line could be run by the objects selected as points in the treaty, and that the United States had a clear right to the whole of the territory in dispute; also expressing an earnest wish that Great Britain will no longer refuse to grant our just claims, by throwing obstacles in the way of a speedy adjustment of this vexatious question. The resolution was agreed to, and with the bill laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

TO THE WIDOWS OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS. By a recent Act of Congress, Widows of Revolutionary Soldiers, married previous to 1794, are entitled to a pension for five years. The subscribers tender their assistance to those wishing to making application for the benefits of this Act.

Paris, July, 1833. JOSEPH G. COLLE. 49

EBENEZER P. FITZ, Painter & Glazier, PARIS HILL, MAINE.

SHERIFF'S SALE. OXFORD, ss:—Taken on execution and will be sold at public Vendue on Saturday the 25th day of August next, at one o'clock P. M., at the Store of J. H. Wardwell in Rumford, in said county, all the right, title and interest which said J. H. Wardwell has in and to the following described real estate situated in Sweden, to wit: the farm on which said Aaron Stevens now lives, and the same purchased of James Stone by said Stevens, containing eight acres of land, more or less. Said premises or any eight acres of said land, being mortgaged to Daniel Brown, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the School Fund in said Sweden, bearing date December 7, 1829, Lib. 13, Folio 116 & 137, to secure the payment of one hundred and sixty three dollars, payable the 25th day of April, A. D. 1830, with annual interest.

STEPHEN ANDREWS, Dept. Sh'ff. Lovell, July 19, 1833. 49

SHERIFF'S SALE. OXFORD, ss:—Taken on execution and will be sold at public Vendue, on Saturday the 25th day of August next, at one o'clock P. M., at the Store of Daniel Miller, in said county, all the right, title and interest which said Daniel Miller has in and to the following described real estate situated in Sweden, to wit: the farm on which said Aaron Stevens now lives, and the same purchased of James Stone by said Stevens, containing eight acres of land, more or less. Said premises or any eight acres of said land, being mortgaged to Daniel Brown, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the School Fund in said Sweden, bearing date December 7, 1829, Lib. 13, Folio 116 & 137, to secure the payment of one hundred and sixty three dollars, payable the 25th day of April, A. D. 1830, with annual interest.

MERRILL WYMAN, Dept. Sh'ff. Fryeburg, July 17th, 1833. 34-49

SHERIFF'S SALE. OXFORD, ss:—Taken on execution and will be sold at public Vendue, on Saturday the 25th day of August next, at one o'clock P. M., at the Store of J. H. Wardwell in Rumford, in said county, all the right, title and interest which said J. H. Wardwell has in and to the following described real estate situated in Sweden, to wit: the farm on which said Aaron Stevens now lives, and the same purchased of James Stone by said Stevens, containing eight acres of land, more or less. Said premises or any eight acres of said land, being mortgaged to Daniel Brown, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the School Fund in said Sweden, bearing date December 7, 1829, Lib. 13, Folio 116 & 137, to secure the payment of one hundred and sixty three dollars, payable the 25th day of April, A. D. 1830, with annual interest.

ABEL CHAPMAN, Jr. Dept. Sheriff. Rumford, July 14th, 1833. 49

SHERIFF'S SALE. OXFORD, ss:—Taken on execution, the same having been attached on the original writ, and will be sold at public Vendue on Saturday, the 25th day of August next, at one o'clock P. M., at the Store of J. H. Wardwell in Rumford, in said county, all the right, title and interest which said J. H. Wardwell has in and to the following described real estate situated in Sweden, to wit: the farm on which said Aaron Stevens now lives, and the same purchased of James Stone by said Stevens, containing eight acres of land, more or less. Said premises or any eight acres of said land, being mortgaged to Daniel Brown, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the School Fund in said Sweden, bearing date December 7, 1829, Lib. 13, Folio 116 & 137, to secure the payment of one hundred and sixty three dollars, payable the 25th day of April, A. D. 1830, with annual interest.

ABEL CHAPMAN, Jr. Dept. Sheriff. Rumford, July 14th, 1833. 49

NOTICE. THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has twenty-one years of age, with power to act and defend for himself; he will claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

Witness—Otis Crocker. WM. E. BROOKS. Oxford, June 23, 1833. 34-49

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. BY virtue of a bequest from the Court of Probate of Oxford County, on Saturday the 25th day of August next, at one o'clock P. M., at the Store of J. H. Wardwell in Rumford, in said county, all the right, title and interest which said J. H. Wardwell has in and to the following described real estate situated in Sweden, to wit: the farm on which said Aaron Stevens now lives, and the same purchased of James Stone by said Stevens, containing eight acres of land, more or less. Said premises or any eight acres of said land, being mortgaged to Daniel Brown, Treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the School Fund in said Sweden, bearing date December 7, 1829, Lib. 13, Folio 116 & 137, to secure the payment of one hundred and sixty three dollars, payable the 25th day of April, A. D. 1830, with annual interest.

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